his name. Formerly the principal shopping street was the Escolta, a short and crooked street paralleling the Pasig River on its north bank. It is still an important artery of commerce, but now rivaling it in popular favor is Rizal Avenue, a broad thoroughfare starting close to the Santa Cruz Bridge and running due north. The Chinese quarter is the district of Binondo, and its chief business street is *Calle* Rosario. But the Chinese merchants, in their little shops on Rosario, have fallen on evil days due to the keen competition offered by the Japanese on Rizal Avenue.

From the waterfront protrude the piers, including Pier 7, one of the world's largest and finest. The Luneta, long famous as a park and promenade, borders Manila Bay to the piers. Dewey Boulevard winds along the bay front from the south until it debouches into the Luneta; the boulevard is popular of late afternoons with motorists and pedestrians. Set back a little from the bay and overlooking the Luneta is the popular Manila Hotel j also the Army and Navy Club, the Elks Club, and the University Club.

One of the most modern streets is Taft Avenue. Starting near the new Post Office Building and the Metropolitan Theater, the Avenue named after the first Civil Governor winds its way past the grand Legislative Building, the Philippine Normal School, *El Casino Espanol* (The Spanish Casino), the clubhouse of the Philippine Columbian Association, the Philippine General Hospital, the Philippine Women's University, and De la Salle College, on out to the Pasay residential district.

Manila, it was said, is the capital of the Philippines. Ever since its capture by the Spanish forces, Manila has been the seat of the central government. The government offices are scattered throughout the city, but a magnificent government center is planned to face the Luneta.

It was also observed that Manila is the largest city in the Islands. Its population is midway between the three hundred